

Journal of the De la Web...

The ship Daniel Webster, Capt. Churchill, arrived from San Juan, Nicaragua, early this morning...

OUR NICKARAGUA CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, July 4, 1853.

Celebration of the Fourth of July—Departure of Americans and American Capital from the City—Consequence of the Adoption of American Principles, &c.—President Chamorro and the Transit Company—Abolition of the Transit Company on the Local Government of San Juan.

I wrote you my last communication from this place amid the firing of artillery from the town and Punta Arenas, courteously answered by the royal mail steamer Monday, with which, together with the usual home accompaniments of fireworks, &c., we are celebrating the great American anniversary.

During my residence here I have witnessed the transfer of the government of the town from Mosquito to the inhabitants—the adoption of a republican constitution and form of government, and a reasonable prospect of the permanent establishment of a free city.

Of agricultural products the following are the principal:—Cacao, 2,331; acres of English and upland woods, 39,002; of fresh woods, 10,000; of sugar cane, 10,000; of unimproved land, 43,166; of land covered with water, 18,000; and used for roads, 7,777 acres.

The principal agricultural articles there produced were Indian corn, 109,708 bushels; oats, 50,044; rye, 24,445; barley, 6,027; wheat, 170; hay, 33,705; potatoes, about 600,000; and the other grains, such as wheat, barley, rye, and oats, are raised in small quantities.

There are few in number, and the amount of capital invested in them is but small. There are two ropewalks at New Bedford and Fairhaven; two rolling mills; nine copper, brass and iron foundries; six machine shops, with capacity to make the amount of a quarter of a million; three silk and calico printing establishments; three paper mills; 14 tineries; 75 grist mills; 61 saw mills; 24 oil factories; other mills, 30.

Of manufactures and manufactures there are made, hallow ware and castings, brassware, metal buttons, clocks, watches, jewelry, trunks, railroad cars, tin ware, leather, boots and shoes, straw bonnets and hats, straw braid, bricks, Britannia ware, snuff and cigars, and a host of other articles.

The increased intercourse of the merchants of Nicaragua with the United States, consequent upon the facilitation of travel, has led to the introduction of American agricultural machinery, and the State will be able to retain her natural vantage ground, and compete with all the other nations of the world.

The Transit Company has demanded of the local government of San Juan the sum of \$5,000, as indemnity for the destruction of those buildings which were not destroyed. I may have occasion to revert to this affair again, but enough for this time.

OUR MASSACHUSETTS CORRESPONDENCE.

BAISTON COUNTY, Mass., July 9, 1853.

The County of Bristol—Its Origin—Rivers—Its Characteristics—Soil—Water Power—Iron Ore—Bristol Governors—Politics—Towns—Increase of Population and of Property—Distribution of Property—Agricultural Productions—Land—Manufactures—Their Various Character—Cotton Factories—Miscellaneous Articles—The Whaling Business—Manufacture of Oil and Candles—Imports into New Bedford by the Whaling Fleet—Scarcity of Bibles in that Fleet—Wharves of Whaling—Ships and Boats—Salt—Commerce, &c., &c.

The county of Bristol, if not quite so famous in Massachusetts history as some other portions of the State, is nevertheless a place of good reputation. It is a large county of the second class, and its population is very well divided between farmers, manufacturers and seamen. It is the whaling region of the United States—that is, the place where most of them go to kill whales and making light of them—having risen on the ruins of Nantucket, which has been steadily declining for many years, though the venerable mother of the oil business. This county contains the second place for shipping in the State.

New Bedford—which has more than seventy thousand tons, and is also the second shipping county in Boston, in 1850, had over three hundred thousand and New Bedford upwards of sixty-six thousand. 10 other place approaches to New Bedford in this respect. Bristol is an old county, some of its towns having been settled more than two centuries, and the county dates from 1685. There the great Indian war, in which Philip bore himself so heroically, broke out. The rivers are famous, particularly the Taunton and Pawtucket, the former being noted for its alvener water power is abundant; it has a large navigable coast. The soil is generally speaking, of a high quality, but the labor and skill of man alone for the deficiency in original power. Iron ore is largely found, and is extensively used in manufactures.

Bristol has given two Governors to the State, Marcus Morton and John Henry Clifford. The latter gentleman is a native of Rhode Island, and came to Massachusetts more than twenty years since. The county is one of the most fertile in the State, and I believe that way in 1840. Of late years it has been on the collision side in the popular vote. To the Constitutional Convention it did not send even one delegate, though electing all the members to which it is entitled. Even New Bedford, where for many years the "anti-whigs" made their power felt, went with the main body in March last. The liquor law has strong friends and equally strong foes in this county, and their feelings will not improbably deeply color its future action.

There are nineteen towns in Bristol county. The largest is New Bedford, with about 18,000 inhabitants, and about 1,000. Fall River and Taunton are the next largest places, with about 12,000 and 10,000, respectively, in round numbers, 12,000 and 10,000. No other town has much over 4,000 inhabitants. The largest of the other towns is perhaps Fairhaven, though at New Bedford has the most inhabitants. Fairhaven, in 1850, had 1,000. The population of Bristol in 1840 was 59,774; in 1850, 12,270. The increase of population in the county was in Fall River, which rose from 6,431 in 1840, to 11,170 in 1850. The increase of New Bedford was 1,000.

ford was not quite 4,000; Pawtucket, 1,736; Taunton, 2,621. The increase in some of the other towns was but small, and in Dartmouth, Freetown, Rehoboth and Swansea, the population decreased. In the matter of population, Bristol makes a better show than in that of population. The value of the land in 1840 showed her property to be \$19,433,885.84; in 1850 it amounted to \$39,243,600—rather more than double. Fall River took the lead in property value in 1840, with \$12,552,151. In 1850, it was \$26,091,250. New Bedford's rate of gain was not much different from this. She had \$6,149,520 in 1840, which in ten years had increased to \$14,440,000. Freetown, which had \$2,200,401 in 1840, rose to \$3,701,472. Freetown, which had experienced the largest decline of its population, losing about one-eighth of its people, added considerably to its property, rising from \$357,788.50 to \$565,006.99. Fairhaven increased from \$47,771.80 to \$3,248,590, though its increase in population was small. Dartmouth, which lost in people, gained so largely in money that in 1850 she had \$2,739,942, being an increase of \$1,256,000. At the other two towns that declined in people gain in property. As the poet says:

"Wealth accumulates and men decay."

Westport rose from \$633,356 to \$1,451,080; Pawtucket from \$539,689 to \$916,587; Attleborough from \$200,684 to \$1,038,000. No other town had gained so much in property value, and most of them were under that amount.

The distribution of property in Bristol, in 1851, in some important items, was as follows:—Number of dwelling houses, 10,453; of barns, 5,773; of other buildings, 10,453; of land, 10,453; of unimproved land, 43,166; of land covered with water, 18,000; and used for roads, 7,777 acres. There were 5,600 horses, 3,211 oxen, 9,065 cows, 3,207 steers and heifers, 6,923 sheep and 6,943 swine.

The principal agricultural articles there produced were Indian corn, 109,708 bushels; oats, 50,044; rye, 24,445; barley, 6,027; wheat, 170; hay, 33,705; potatoes, about 600,000; and the other grains, such as wheat, barley, rye, and oats, are raised in small quantities.

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News from Cuba.

HAVANA, July 7, 1853. The arrival of Mr. Soule, the American minister at this port was known to very few persons. Some of his friends and acquaintances, however, who became aware of the fact of his being on board the Empire, waited for him at the Custom House, and accompanied him to his residence. Mr. Soule, who is a native of New York, and who has been in Cuba for some time, is a man of high standing, and who is well known to the people of this city. He is a man of high standing, and who is well known to the people of this city.

Mr. Soule here was merely Mr. Soule, and on that account did not call upon the Governor; but although so much has been said about the minister in the press, and so much has been said about the word has it said in regard to his presence here, although everybody among the somebodies has talked on the subject.

The bright fever appears to be on the wane. The yellow fever, which is more constant, has just taken the favorite member of the company. This disease appears to be rather violent. We have plenty of food for the hungry jaws in the numerous arrivals of recruits and laborers from Spain, persons of a class who, by their habits, are much exposed to all kinds of sickness. I see others here who might be absent, but they imagine that they are exempt from danger, but it very often happens that this class is the first to fall, being upon a great excitement, and is always in dread of being carried off by it.

The cholera is a violent, noisy fellow, and people have become as familiar with him as with a pot of gold. He is a man of high standing, and who is well known to the people of this city. He is a man of high standing, and who is well known to the people of this city.

We are glad to hear that the cholera has been abundant at the Llanos Islands during the past week. In two days it has been seen over six hundred barrels. The cholera has been seen over six hundred barrels. The cholera has been seen over six hundred barrels.

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towns on the frontier, and in such numbers we have never before seen on this line. Military encampments are also being established at points on the Rio Grande where hitherto have not been considered of sufficient importance to be guarded by custom house guards. The proprietor of a banking establishment in Chicago has been consulted upon a contract for making bread for ten thousand men. It is reported by a person recently arrived from Rio Grande City, that opinions are freely expressed on the other side as to the validity in Santa Anna's opinion of the treaty of peace, the same having been made and ratified during his absence, thus creating a question as to the necessity of complying with its observance. The "divine mission" of Santa Anna to reclaim the lost importance of the Mexican territory is also alluded to.

The American flag publishes a communication from Carrizal to the editors of that paper, in which he complains of being misunderstood and misrepresented both in the United States and Mexico, and denies most emphatically that he issued any order to his officers to take the life of Mr. Moore. He says that the time will come when I shall claim a hearing before the American public, when I shall present such facts and documents as will compel all candid minds to do me the justice which my sufferings for the most honorable cause demand.

From the British Province. We have received from John N. B. papers of July 13. The St. John N. B. Observer in alluding to the arrival of Mr. Johnston, the English minister, at Halifax, says that it is probable that the English minister will correct personal information in regard to the fisheries. The St. John N. B. Freeman thus speaks of the trade with the United States in the fisheries: "On Wednesday last the Eastern City took three hundred passengers to Boston and a considerable freight, one of the chief items of which was the enormous quantity of fish, the value of the cargo of the Eastern City, as it is estimated, amounted to upwards of \$700."

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